

TO TIBERIAS BY



MODERN TAXIS  
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SUNDAY,  
April 8, 1951

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Marginal Column

By John Bartlett

BRITAIN, not one of the pariah nations in the Schuman Plan for pooling Western European coal and steel, has sacrificed some strongly held convictions in order to smooth the path for the implementation of the Plan in Germany. The Federal Government of Germany had initiated the Schuman Plan Treaty on condition that a series of revisions in the much-disputed law for deconcentration and decentralization of German industry would be approved. The proposed revisions, contained in a letter from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to the Allied High Commission, had previously been worked out with the approval of the French government and the American High Commissioner, Mr. John J. McCloy. The British were not consulted in the German-American negotiations. Mr. McCloy undertook them at French request because the Germans had said they would not initiate the Schuman Plan Treaty unless they knew exactly what the future organization of the steel and coal industries would look like.

WHEN the McCloy-Adenauer terms became known, British authorities, while officially silent, let it be known they disapproved. In what was thought to be a coup, Chancellor Adenauer finally decided to permit initialing of the Plan even in advance of British approval of the revisions of Law 27. Meanwhile, the British Cabinet was studying the proposed revisions and the British answer was to be made known in London.

SIR Ivor Kirkpatrick, the British Commissioner, made two points at the vital meeting held last week: that Britain, even upon examination of the details of the proposed agreement, did not like them and ordinarily would be tempted to veto them, fully realizing that France and the United States might override the veto by majority rule, but that the British Government did not want to make it possible for anyone to say that it opposed the Schuman Plan and was standing in the way of its implementation. With strong reservations, therefore, the revisions proposed by Chancellor Adenauer would be approved. A communiqué issued by the Allied High Commission did not reveal these dramatic events. It merely stated that the High Commissioners had agreed on the contents of a letter responding to Chancellor Adenauer's proposals. Authoritative sources disclosed that the High Commissioners would meet Adenauer next Monday, and that the revisions in the law would probably then be made public.

BRITISH objections to the McCloy-Adenauer agreement centered round a compromise which allowed certain steel companies to control up to 75 per cent of their coal production requirements through ownership of mines. Some of them now control more than their requirements in this way. It is recognized that Mr. McCloy acted in good faith. He firmly believes that the dangerous Ruhr cartels will be smashed through the revised Law 27, and that this after all, was the Allied purpose in passing the law in the first place. There are now six major steel concerns and some minor ones in the Ruhr area. These will now be broken into 25 concerns, none of which could be regarded as "excessive concentrations of economic power." That is the essential effect of the law.

MEANWHILE, negotiations for the completion of the Schuman Plan are still unfinished. The details of such vital agencies as the High Authority, the Council and the Assembly must be worked out in the next weeks. Chancellor Adenauer has been invited to a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Schuman Plan countries in Paris on April 12. They include France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It is possible that the Schuman Plan Treaty will be formally signed at that time. After that, however, the treaty must be ratified by the Parliament of the participating nations. In Germany, no less than in other countries, it appears today, this ratification will be subject to a vigorous debate and possible failure.

## Tito Reduces Ministries

BELGRADE, Saturday (Reuter). — In a major shakeup of the whole Yugoslav administration, Marshal Tito last night announced the retirement of nine ministers and the abolition of 16 Federal Ministries and Departments. Today he followed this with a statement that more than 100 major industrial plants previously run by the state would be handed over to the control of local and regional authorities.

Both these changes, announced within 24 hours of each other, were seen here as moves to give regional and local authorities more say in the running of Yugoslavia's planned economy and its public health and education programmes. They were also regarded as the second phase of Marshal Tito's declared policy of breaking away from the bureaucratic centralism of the Soviet Union to a more decentralized form of policy which prompted his introduction of workers' control in the factories last year.

The changes, which affected 12 ministries, of whom three were transferred to other posts, abolished: the Federal Planning Commission, responsible for the Five Year Industrialization Plan; five General Ministries: Labour, New Territories, Railways, Transport and Posts; four General Directorates: Machine Construction, Iron and Steel, Non-Ferrous Metals and Oil Extraction; and six Federal Committees: Health, Social Welfare, Films, Local Affairs, Tourism and Water Economy.

How far their functions would be decentralized and how far merely transferred to the Co-ordinating Council, remains to be seen. The Federal Government now consists of seven Centralized Ministries: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Foreign Trade, Finance, Justice and Marine — and eleven councils concerned mostly with various branches of the economy. Their task is to coordinate the work of the governments of the nation's six constituent republics and to deal with the authorities to whom the management of these economic branches has now been transferred.

## Deputies Disagree On Arms Reduction

PARIS, Saturday. — Today's meeting of the four Deputy Foreign Ministers, the 25th since they began their discussion of the agenda for a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, ended in disagreement. The session revolved around the question of arms reduction, with the Western powers claiming priority for a discussion of the level of armaments and armaments of all powers, particularly the Russian bloc, while the Soviet delegation claimed any such discussion should be preceded by a discussion of the Big Four's level of armaments and their reduction.

The Western powers really wanted to discuss disarmament, but there could be no general reduction in the level of armaments if there is ignorance about the armaments of countries other than the Big Four, the British Deputy, Mr. Ernest Davies, said.

The U.S. Deputy, Dr. Jessup, claimed that yesterday's speech by Mr. Gromyko had shown the Western deputies that the Soviet agenda was a statement of Soviet policy with Soviet objectives, policies and decisions.

Soviet Reply  
Mr. Gromyko replied by saying that he doubted whether the Western powers were really anxious to study arms reduction. No one should seriously doubt the Soviet Government's intentions, he urged and repeated that the disarmament talks at the League of Nations and at the U.N. had been "drowned" in figures. The Western powers were attempting to trap the Soviet Union into more talk instead of action.

## Talks Urged On Peace — "Silence Maca"

OTTAWA, Saturday. — "The time has come for action to bring about peace in Korea," French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman told a press conference here yesterday. Even though Communist China remained silent, those countries desiring peace should press ahead with discussions of the problem and do whatever could be done to end hostilities, he said.

M. Schuman's statement was issued after 13 Asian and Arab members of U.N. met twice at the home of India's U.N. delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, to discuss the chances of a settlement in Korea. The first meeting was private — "to exchange ideas" — while the second was attended by a member of the U.N. Good Offices Committee, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, of Mexico.

It was known already that Israel is planning to follow up her memorandum to the U.N. Good Offices Committee, on ending the Korean war, with further action. Her suggestion to arrange two conferences — one to obtain a Korean cease-fire and the second to discuss outstanding Far East problems — had been given a "very encouraging" reception by many delegates but it was not known whether the Committee had used it in its so far unsuccessful approaches to Peking.

Since it was unlikely that Israel would try to reopen the question by submitting a resolution to the General Assembly, diplomatic sources near the Israeli delegation believed there is a possibility that she would act alone, taking advantage of the fact that Israel maintains relations with Communist China.

Still Hope  
At Lake Success, though, U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie declared there was so far no sign of any Chinese peace move and the U.N. would "meanwhile" have to continue fighting. But he had not given up hope that there might be peace in Korea soon, he said.

Meanwhile, as criticism of General MacArthur grew stronger in many parts of the world, the U.S. Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers reported from Washington that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff may recommend his replacement. The Chiefs were believed to be especially angry at a letter written by General MacArthur to Republican leader Joseph Martin, advocating the use of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea, as "in conflict with neither logic nor tradition."

The letter, quoted by Mr. Martin in the House of Representatives yesterday, said: "It seems strangely difficult for some to realize that here in Asia we fight Europe's war with arms while the diplomats there still fight it with words." The Scripps-Howard correspondent claimed that at least one member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff regards this letter as "open defiance" calling for disciplinary measures.

Question in Commons  
In London, a private member's motion of "non-confidence" in General MacArthur was tabled in the House of Commons yesterday. The motion, submitted by Mr. Will Rally, Labour M.P., is intended for debate, but Mr. Rally is not certain whether the Government will allow time for its discussion. Mr. Rally's view, however, appeared to be supported by Mr. Angus MacLennan, Deputy Leader of the Canadian Socialist Party, who said in Ottawa last night that "General MacArthur should keep his mouth shut and leave politics to the politicians."

On Friday, press reports from Washington published in the U.S. claimed that Britain and the U.S. had split over the statement of U.N. war aims in Korea, and that no such statement would therefore be issued by President Truman shortly, as had been planned. But in London today, these reports were once more emphatically denied by a Foreign Office spokesman who described them as "contradictory."

## No Russian Troops In Manchuria — Tass

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter). — All Moscow newspapers published without comment today the Soviet TASS agency denial that Soviet troops were massing in Manchuria. The denial referred to a statement on Wednesday by Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, that "non-Chinese troops are being concentrated" in Manchuria.

TASS said: "A number of U.S. newspapers published statements that Mr. Rayburn meant that in Manchuria Soviet troops are being concentrated. TASS is authorized to refute these reports as invented and slanderous, since no Soviet troops are in Manchuria."

## Israel, Norway Sign Trade Pact

OSLO, Saturday (Reuter). — The first Trade Agreement between Norway and Israel was signed here yesterday. It allowed for trade to the value of 30m. kroner between the two countries, and payments will be made over an account in Norwegian kroner to be opened in the Bank of Norway.

Norway will, according to the agreement, export fish and fish products salted for fertilizers, wallboards, paper, vitamin concentrates and agricultural implements, in exchange for oranges, textiles, and motor-cars.

The agreement was signed by the Acting Norwegian Minister, Mr. Nils Langhelle, and the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr. Gershon Meron.

## 11 Hurt in Crash Of Army Truck and Bus

RAMLE, Saturday. — Eleven persons were injured, eight of them seriously, when an Army truck crashed into an Egged bus two kilometres east of Ramle yesterday afternoon.

The condition of one of the victims was today reported to be dangerous. All were taken to the Sarafand hospital.

The Army truck had lost a wheel and the driver, Private Moser Sahar, had lost control of his vehicle, police believe. It was also thought that both vehicles had been speeding. The entire front of the bus was telescoped by the collision, and part of the roof fell in, according to eyewitnesses.

## Two Infiltrators Dead Near Hebron

Two Arabs from Halbut village in the Hebron district were killed after they crossed the lines to Israel on Thursday. "A-Diffa," the Old City Arabic daily, reported on Friday.

Israel representatives at a M.A.C. subcommittee on Thursday confirmed the murder, the paper stated. It reported that the subcommittee immediately left for the scene of the deaths, four kilometres inside the Jewish lines.

Israel's representatives promised to trace the persons responsible and to bring them to justice, "A-Diffa" said.

## Israel Stands Firm On Crisis In Galilee — B.G.

### Eban Sends Protest To Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, Saturday. — The Israel delegation to the U.N. yesterday accused Syria of "defiant and aggressive violations" and asked the Security Council to consider as a matter of urgency the recent border disturbances between the two countries.

The Security Council president said he had no indication so far that any member state "planned" to request Council action. He said he hoped that the Palestine Conciliation Commission would be able to settle the matter locally.

He added that the new Israeli protest would probably be referred to the Commission. Meanwhile, a U.N. spokesman said that there was no report from U.N. Observers in the area.

'Strong Protest'  
Ambassador Abba Eban told Mr. George McGhee, the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs, in Washington later yesterday that the Syrians had violated the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Eban said he had delivered a "very strong protest" against the murder of a Jewish settler and the cold blooded killing of Israeli citizens who were carrying out their legitimate duties. He added that the Syrian attack constituted "one of the gravest violations of the Armistice that could happen."

In a letter to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Eban referred to the incidents near Lake Tiberias.

"After the drainage work had proceeded unhampered and with the full knowledge of Syria and the U.N., attempts were made by the Syrians to bring this work to a standstill by means of defiant and aggressive violence."

Seven Breaches  
After listing seven successive breaches of the Armistice Agreement by Syria, Mr. Eban said that Israel considered the Syrian actions to be a "preconceived and malicious frontal attack on the peaceful implementation of the Armistice Agreement arrived at and sanctioned by the U.N."

The statement added that the Syrian Government had no right to intervene in the Huleh drainage project, which was outside its territory.

A delegation's spokesman said that it is unlikely that Israel would request Council action unless "further Syrian provocation occurs."

In Washington, Mr. McGhee described the Israeli Syria crisis as "explosive." (U.P. INA) (See U.N. Version — Page 3)

## 7 Murdered Police Buried

Five of the seven policemen who fell on Wednesday in a clash with Syrian troops at El Hama were laid to rest with full police honours on Friday morning at the Mt. Herzl Cemetery. The biers of the five — Yitzhak Israel, Nissim Laou, Shimon Blatt, and Shimon Cohen, all of Jerusalem, and Simha Cohen, of Beersheba — were followed by thousands along Jaffa Road on their way to the cemetery.

The sixth victim, Mordecai Cohen, was buried in Tel Aviv on the same morning with full military honours. Kalman Slikov was interred at Affule.

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Prime Minister David Ben Gurion said here yesterday that Israel's stand in the troubles with Syria would continue to be firm. He told an audience of businessmen at a luncheon of the Commercial and Industrial Club here that:

Foreign Affairs Group Meets Today  
The Knesset Foreign Affairs Security Committee is scheduled to meet at 4:50 this afternoon in the Prime Minister's Office at Hakirya.

## All Quiet East Of Kinneret

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — All is quiet in the demilitarized zone south-east of Lake Kinneret, following Thursday evening's retaliatory air raid on Syrian positions, and the raising in the early hours of Friday morning of two villages abandoned by their residents who had assisted the Syrian forces. There was no opposition to the destruction of the houses.

This action was taken after the villagers, living within the demilitarized zone, were known to have had contact with the Syrians and to have proved themselves troublesome. Their houses were completely destroyed.

Announcing the action yesterday, a military spokesman said that on Thursday night Israeli forces demolished a number of abandoned dwellings in the southern demilitarized zone which had served as nests and positions from which fire had been directed against Israeli policemen and workers and U.N. observers two days previously.

There was no Syrian opposition, he said, since the Syrians had withdrawn from this post earlier.

As far as the spokesman knew, the Syrians were yesterday still in occupation of the El Hama area, and some were still scattered in the southern and central demilitarized zones. "Since responsibility for the demilitarized zone rests with the Israel police, such police should be stationed there," he said.

Envoys at Hakirya  
The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Monnet B. Davis, and the British and French Ministers, Sir (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

## Syria, Egypt Ask Big Three To Intervene in Dispute

The Syrian and Egyptian governments have called upon the U.S., U.K., and France to intervene in the Israel-Syria crisis. Britain will consult with the U.S. and France on Egypt's request to the three countries to intervene in the dispute, a British Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday, according to the U.N. to the Secretary of State.

A covering letter was sent to the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, who left on Friday night on a tour that will take him to both Israel and Syria.

In Washington, the Syrian Minister, Farid Khatib, urged Mr. George McGhee, the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs, to ask "preventive measures" to end the dispute. Mr. Khatib said he told Mr. McGhee that if the Jews continue to "violate the confidence of the U.S., things will get out of hand and the trouble in the Middle East will be difficult to correct."

In London, the Syrian Minister called at the Foreign Office on Friday to discuss the clash. Cairo Radio last night said that the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah el-Din Bey, has announced that the Political Committee of the Arab League will be called into session soon.

Baghdad Radio said that the civilians who were killed and wounded by the Israeli air attack on the Syrian positions near El Hama have all been evacuated to Damascus. According to the NEAR, anti-aircraft guns have been brought into the area.

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**HAIFA:** On Monday, April 9 and Wednesday, April 11, at the Bank's office, 33 Rehov Herzl, from 10 a.m. — 12.30 p.m.

**JERUSALEM:** On Thursday, April 12, at the office of The Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd. from 10 a.m. — 12 noon

**TIBERIAS:** On Tuesday, April 10, at the office of The Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd. from 10.30 a.m. — 12 noon.







**See ISRAEL**

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## Today's POST BAG

### THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	53	7	16	17
Nathanya	53	15	21	22
Lydda	53	15	21	22
Jerusalem	54	8	16	17
BeerSheva	55	8	22	23

Forecast: Fair.  
 (A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum, yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

The Faculty Board of the Association of the Hebrew Federation has decided to accept the recommendation of the Faculty of Law to increase local production.

For throwing a lighted cigarette into a bin of paper in the work shop where he had been employed, Yosef Wexler of Hadar Yosef was fined 12.50 by the Magistrate's Court in Tel Aviv last week.

The summing-up of the defence case in the trial of Yusuf Ghosn for an attempt on the life of Abdul Salam, of Abu Ghosn village in the Jerusalem District, was made in the Jerusalem District Court on Friday.

**Sharett to Leave Hospital This Week**  
 PETAR TIKVA, Saturday. — Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett is expected to leave the Hasharon Hospital here within the next few days. Mr. Sharett, who entered the hospital last week for a medical examination, is recovering, but expects to rest for a few more days.

## Ben Gurion

(Continued from Page One)  
 who had themselves been motivated by instructors, had asked the Government to transfer them inland. Mr. Ben Gurion went on.

This was done and they were resettled near Acre, the Government transporting all their possessions and livestock. But two other Arab villages east of Lake Tiberias had been making trouble together with the Syrians. The villagers fled to Syria and on Thursday night their abandoned villages were totally demolished.

They would not be permitted to return to Israel, he said.

### Economic Report

The Prime Minister then turned to the economic situation. The theme of his address was that a capitalist regime alone would be disastrous for the State. He said both private and labour economies were imperative if the State were to survive but that there need be no conflict between the two systems.

Private enterprise, Mr. Ben Gurion continued, had built the cities, had developed agriculture at least in one branch (citrus) and had developed building and industry. However, agricultural settlement had been done mostly by the labour economy. But just as private enterprise was not restricted to the cities, labour enterprise had not been confined to agriculture.

Not every capitalist was motivated only by a desire for profits, Mr. Ben Gurion said, but capitalist enterprise could not continue without profits. He then asked his audience how, with profit as the only economic principle, the hundreds of thousands of immigrants would be housed and the tens of thousands in the market would be made productive. A policy of laissez-faire would be disastrous for private economy, the Prime Minister went on. He said the employment of masses of immigrants stimulated business.

## Garages to Open For Work Today

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Garages here which have been locked out since last Monday will be reopened tomorrow, it was decided at a meeting of the owners yesterday morning.

This decision was finally reached after a series of meetings of the Owners Committee called to discuss the Government's demand that the garages must be reopened before talks could begin on an increase in prices of repairs and services.

The decision to reopen will be explained to owners at a special meeting called for tomorrow evening. The owners have been demanding a 35 per cent increase in prices.

The Government is understood to be prepared to allow a 15 per cent rise. Garage hands have been striking for the past week for a 15 per cent wage increase, which the owners have stated justified. But the latter claim the rise should be passed on to the customers in the form of higher service and repair prices.

An agreement signed yesterday between a representative of the Tel Aviv Labour Council and the Garage Owners Association said that garage hands should receive wages similar to those throughout the metal industry as from January 1. The method of payment of back pay for that period is to be discussed locally at each garage.

The question of strike and lockout pay is to be referred to the Ministry of Labour's dispute arbitrator, who is to report by April 25.

## Health Day Observed Here

The Jewish people with its long tradition of medical hygiene will participate fullheartedly in the call of the U.N. Health Organization for raising health standards throughout the world, Mr. M. Sharett, Acting Minister of Health, said in a statement on the occasion World Health Day being observed here today.

Mr. Sharett stressed the importance of proper health measures in Israel where immigrants from all over the world were being settled under the most difficult circumstances. He emphasized that regulations and controls exercised by Government offices and institutions were not sufficient by themselves. Adequate health standards could only be ensured by the cooperation of all members of the population, he added.

Mr. Sharett concluded by calling on every citizen to do his utmost to remedy existing faults and to raise health in Israel to the highest peak.

## JEWISH CHILDREN'S DAY TODAY

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Jewish Children's Day will be celebrated throughout Israel tomorrow. A festive meeting will be held tomorrow evening at the Ohel Shem Hall under the patronage of Mrs. Vera Weizmann, who will also attend a children's gathering there in the afternoon.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Director of the Child and Youth Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, said in a press statement that "Yom Hayalet" was being celebrated abroad to remind Jewish children and youth of their responsibility in the upbuilding of the state.

In Israel, he said, celebrations would be centered about the 245 absorption points of Youth Aliya, where graduates and members would spend the day discussing and evaluating the role of youth in the State.

Members of Youth Aliya and youth leaders will visit nurseries and immigrant reception centres, and in public schools teachers will discuss Youth Aliya and other youth projects with their students, he said.

A BeerSheva resident was caught yesterday in the possession of 25 kilograms of sugar allegedly obtained from Beduin who had smuggled it from over the border.

## Gov't Clears Name of Fallen Soldier Listed As Deserter

HAIFA, Saturday. — The Defence Ministry last week revoked its imputation that a soldier had been a deserter living in the Lebanon. It has been found that he fell in the Negev in May, 1948. Ya'acov Ezra, 21, is reported as having fallen at Yad Mordechai on May 21, 1948. His mother, Mazal Ezra, a widow of about 60 who lives in Haifa, has received notification from the Town Major, a letter of condolence from the boy's Commanding Officer, her son's wrist watch which was taken from the body, and a letter from the Prime Minister.

When Yad Mordechai was retaken by our troops in October, 1948, a military funeral was held for the soldiers who had fallen there, and among them was Ya'acov Ezra.

In July, 1949, the Defence Ministry suddenly discontinued the payment of Mrs. Ezra's pension. On inquiring she was told "to stop acting" as her son was a deserter now living in the Lebanon. The woman, torn between hope and disbelief, asked that his grave be reopened. She said she could identify her son because, as a child, he had fractured his hand and because of improper treatment a deformation of the bone had remained.

The officials told her that there was no money for such an investigation. They also threatened to prosecute her for obtaining money under false pretences. Police searched her home for the son and letters from him, and questioned the neighbours about clandestine visits at night.

### "Unknown Soldier"

His name was struck from the tombstone and an "unknown soldier" was inscribed instead.

After her appeals to the Army and the Army chaplains had remained fruitless, she invoked the help of the Bereaved Parents Committee which engaged an attorney who prepared to challenge the Defence Ministry's action.

On April 1 a letter was received confirming that Ya'acov Ezra had fallen in battle. The letter did not indicate whether payment of the pension would be resumed, or whether other restitution would be made.

## U.N. Version On El Hamma

Col. G. Bosaviy, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C., did not refuse to leave Rosh Pina Wednesday when informed of the attack by Syrian forces on two Israeli police vehicles, according to an official U.N. report on the day's events published in Jerusalem last night. A spokesman for the Israel Army stated last week that Col. Bosaviy declined to visit the scene where the seven policemen were killed.

According to the report, the M.A.C. began its session at 3.30 on Wednesday afternoon when it discussed a draft resolution on means to prevent further incidents. Agreement on the proposal was in sight, the statement runs, when the Syrian delegation received reports of the occupation of Samra by Israeli units.

The village, in the demilitarized area north of El Hamma, had earlier been abandoned by its inhabitants who moved across the border into Syria.

Soon afterwards, the Israel delegation informed the chairman of the ambush of the two vehicles and the murder of seven Israeli policemen, and asked that the M.A.C. to get together with U.N. personnel, go to El Hamma to investigate. Col. Bosaviy, the U.N. statement declares, objected to the motion on the grounds that three observers had already been dispatched to the scene, and that there would be no purpose in moving to El Hamma until they returned with their reports.

## Two Parties

The Israel delegation then informed the M.A.C. that the observers had not been able to get to the scene, and Syria moved that the previous discussion be continued. "After further Israel insistence," the U.N. report states, Col. Bosaviy arranged for the Israeli delegation to proceed to El Hamma via the demilitarized zone with three U.N. observers, while the Syrian delegation was to go via Syria, with another three observers, and that he himself would also join this party.

Thirty minutes later, the first party of U.N. observers returned, and reported that Samra was occupied by Israeli police only, and that they had not seen the two beleaguered Israeli police cars. The chairman of the report said, "then set out for El Hamma, via Syria after having undertaken to arrange safe passage for the Israeli party."

At 2.30 the Syrian party reached the Syrian outpost and Col. Bosaviy announced that it was safe for the Israeli party to continue on its way. The Israeli party was subsequently fired on by Syrians at El Hamma, but not from the outpost itself, the report said, and the firing ceased when a Syrian officer gave an order to the forces at El Hamma.

The Israeli representatives then proceeded to El Hamma, ambushed, took the Israeli dead and wounded, and the policemen held by the Syrians were released.

## All Quiet

(Continued from Page One)  
 Knox Heim and M. Edouard-Felix Guyon, yesterday called separately on Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Eytan is understood to have explained to them the situation on the Syrian border, and is reported to have stressed Israel's desire for a speedy peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Our Tiberias correspondent reports that contact was resumed yesterday with the U.N. Observers. It is also believed possible that the two delegations of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission will meet tomorrow.

## Aluminium 25-Pruta Coin Out of Use

The large 25-pruta aluminium coins that were put into circulation about two years ago are no longer legal currency, it was announced on Friday.

The coins were originally ordered by the Tel Aviv Municipality shortly before the end of the Mandate to meet the shortage of small currency, but were not issued until the deficiency became acute in the spring of 1949.

The coins were locally made.

## Noted U.S. Composer Here

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Aaron Copland, the American composer and outstanding figure in the field of contemporary music, arrived here yesterday morning at the invitation of the Music Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

A reception for the distinguished visitor was given in the afternoon by Mr. Frank Felleg, head of the department.

Among those present were Max Rostal, the violinist, and Walter Goehr, the conductor. The purpose of the visit of the three musicians is to stimulate musical activities in Israel.

Mr. Copland told the press that he had come from Italy where he is on a scholarship lecture tour. The proceeds from the sale of U.S. surplus war stocks in Italy is being used to finance visits and lectures by American scholars and artists, he said.

### New Work

Mr. Copland said he had started work on a long piano composition, but was still not sure what form the final work would take. The composer has written the music for some outstanding films, including "The Heiress" and two documentaries. He said that he found that the necessity of working against a stop-watch on the wall of a film studio had a most stimulating effect on a composer.

Mr. Goehr, invited here to help form the Kol Israel Orchestra into an effective instrumental body, said that he had found all the members most able musicians; the shortcomings of the Orchestra were not due to artistic but to economic reasons.

Mr. Copland and 30 Israeli composers leave for Zichron Ya'acov tomorrow morning to participate in the Congress of Israeli Composers at Bet Daniel. Together with Mr. Goehr and Mr. Rostal, he will participate in the Ein Gedi music festival during Passover.

## Nobel Prize Winner On Visit Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Saturday (ITM). — Sir Robert Robinson, professor of chemistry at Oxford University, Nobel Prize winner and President of the Royal Society since 1945, arrived by El Al yesterday for a fortnight's visit as the guest of the Weizmann Institute. He is accompanied by his wife, who is also a scientist. Professor Robinson was awarded the Nobel Prize for Science in 1947 for his work in organic chemistry. He is expected to deliver a number of lectures during his visit.

Today, Sir Robert and Lady Robinson, with the British Minister and Lady Knox Heim, were the guests at luncheon of President and Mrs. Weizmann. Sir Robert and Dr. Weizmann had met for the first time many years ago when the President was professor of chemistry at Manchester University.

## Thieves Steal Into Immigrants' Tent

BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — Two men believed to have been Beduin entered tents in the immigrants' hostel here early yesterday morning, stole watches and clothing, and threatened a woman.

She awoke to see a man in Beduin clothes, with a drawn sword standing by her bed. He gagged her with his hand, threatening to stab her if she made a sound. The two men then fled, leaving the sword behind.

## P.M. May Testify In Libel Suit

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Prime Minister David Ben Gurion is scheduled to appear as a witness in the District Court here tomorrow in his libel suit against the Communist newspaper "Kol Ha'am."

Mr. Ben Gurion was summoned at the request of the late Mr. I. Ben-Jaminy, the defence attorney. Since Mr. Ben-Jaminy's death the newspaper has not appointed another lawyer.

Tonight a member of the paper's staff told The Post that "Kol Ha'am" might appear without counsel. The paper is charged with calling Mr. Ben Gurion a "traitor to the nation and the working class" following a speech which the Prime Minister delivered 18 months ago.

## ONLY ONE WITNESS

TEL AVIV, Saturday (Itm). — Only one witness in the case against the Okara razor blade firm testified that he had bought "Blue Seven" blades thinking they were made in the U.S. and not two, as reported on Thursday. The second witness, Mr. A. Cohen, manager of the Eckmann store, stated under cross-examination that he knew the blades were made by Okara.

## Mr. Myerson In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday. (Reuter). — Israel's Minister of Labour, Golda Myerson, arrived by air here yesterday from Paris. She will formally inaugurate this year's U.J.A. campaign at a public rally next Sunday, and leave for New York on April 17.

## BETH-EM

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## Inter-Americans Finish Talks In Firm Desire to Stay United

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The Foreign Ministers of the 21 American Republics yesterday approved formally the incorporation of 29 resolutions and declarations previously adopted during their two weeks' meeting here. Presiding at the "final act" of the Conference, U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, paid tribute to the "extraordinary spirit of co-operation" which, he said, lay at the root of the Conference's activities and complimented the Acting Mexican Foreign Minister, Mr. Manuel Tello, for his skill in presiding at Thursday's session which disposed of the bulk of the Conference work by adopting 24 resolutions in three hours.

The Conference in turn paid tribute to Mr. Acheson and proposed a vote of gratitude to the U.S. for its hospitality. Highlights of the Conference's achievements were:

1. The declaration of Washington, expressing the firm determination of the American Republics to remain united.
2. A recommendation that each republic should raise of local units to be available for continental defence.
3. A recommendation to the 21 Republics to cooperate in their military preparations for collective defence.
4. An expression of the determination to settle inter-American disputes by bilateral negotiations.
5. Affirmation of their determination not to recognize the transfer of territory within the hemisphere held by non-American states to any other state outside the hemisphere.
6. A request to their governments to enact legislation to regulate the passage across international borders of suspected subversives.
7. The preparation of a plan for co-operation among the Republics to raise the economic, social and cultural levels of their peoples.
8. A decision to continue active collaboration on economic development and technical co-operation, and to give priority to projects useful for defence purposes.
9. A decision to increase production and processing of basic and strategic materials needed for defence.
10. A declaration of their intention to co-operate in the adoption of measures for economic, defence and security controls, including measures to increase the flow of scarce products to the nations of the free world.
11. Establishment of a set of principles on allocations and priorities, under which the countries agreed not to impede production activity and economic development, or to jeopardize political and social stability.
12. A declaration on prices, under which they agreed that all the republics should adopt adequate internal policies and controls to prevent inflationary tendencies, dangerous to the common defence programme.

The Conference also recommended that when a government adopted a general price control system, it should apply such controls to raw materials as well as to manufactured goods.

## U.S. Threat On Japanese Treaty

WASHINGTON, Saturday. — The U.S. announced that she will repudiate those parts of the Yalta agreement awarding the strategic Kurile Islands and Sakhalin to Russia unless Moscow signs the American-drafted Japanese Peace Treaty. So far Russia has refused to discuss the Treaty unless the U.S. agrees to consult Communist China, which America has made it plain she has no intention of doing.

The State Department said yesterday that it had decided to recommend some changes in the draft Treaty, which was recently circulated to other interested governments. The draft laid in down that the Treaty should not confer any rights, title or benefits to or upon any state unless and until it signs, ratifies and adheres to the Treaty.

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## ISRAEL GARAGE ASSOCIATION invites all its members, garage owners and members of affiliated trades — electricians, tinsmiths, painters service and repair station workers—to a GENERAL MEETING at the Central Education Hall, 6 Rehov Reineas, Tel Aviv, today, Sunday, April 8 at 5 p.m. Please be prompt. Israel Garage Association Committee.

## Visitors From Abroad

## Hotel Megiddo

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Monday, April 2, 1951  
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**MORE** than 50,000 rescued children and young people in Israel are the living symbol of Jewish Child's Day which is celebrated today in Israel and throughout the world.

### CHILD'S DAY

First conceived by Recha Freier and the crowning achievement of Henrietta Szold's life-work, "Youth Aliya" has become the symbol of a great humanitarian idea that succeeded beyond the hopes of its originators and defied a world haunted by the spectre of the Holocaust. The fundamental change in the course of events is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that at the Zionist Congress of 1935, two years after the foundation of "Youth Aliya," Henrietta Szold could report that 612 children had been brought to what was then still Palestine. Their number rose rapidly to 2,500 in 1939, to 8,000 in 1948 and 1949, and at present, about 800 children are arriving every month. Not less characteristic is the fact that during the first period, most of the children came from Eastern and Central Europe, whereas today about half the total number come from Middle Eastern, North African, and Asiatic countries.

Rescue, however, is only one of "Youth Aliya's" tasks. The other, equally important, is education, training, and absorption in the life of the country. So far, nearly 17,000 have completed their training, and it is highly gratifying to note that no fewer than 11,400 have gone on to the land. Nor could Israel's Army well be imagined without the great contribution that has been made by "Youth Aliya" graduates. The financial effort behind this achievement is considerable, and more than 11.13m. have so far been spent, most of which came from campaigns in the United States and from the Jewish Agency, while the United Nations, too, have contributed more than a million pounds through the International Relief Organization.

Child's Day comes to remind us that thousands of Jewish children, victims of the war and post-war refugee movements, are still waiting to be brought to Israel and given the next best thing to a home of their own. No effort can be spared here and abroad, to save this most precious of all "raw materials." With a proud record to its credit, "Youth Aliya" must be enabled to continue the ingathering of these children of Israel and to give them every opportunity to become useful citizens of a new and free society.

"The Times" of March 29 contains the summary of a speech by Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General, who was chief prosecutor at Nuremberg and views with grave concern the wholesale acts of clemency towards convicted war criminals. By a curious coincidence the same issue of "The Times" reports that General von Falkenhausen, Military Governor of Belgium in the war, when he crossed the frontier at Aachen on March 28, together with two other Germans released from prison, wrote in the passport office's book which is reserved for distinguished travellers: In pre-war Belgium, no possible one man (Ungrateful Belgium, thou shalt not have my bones). One might speculate whether Belgium had special reasons to be grateful to an accomplice of the Nazis, and whether she would have been particularly anxious to bury him at the end of his days. Philologists, on the other hand, will wonder whether the Latin of the farewell message was chosen because the General felt that he was about to die, or because he was subconsciously inspired by the famous lines in Virgil's Aeneid on ex postibus ultor, the avenger who will arise "out of my bones."

The second concert of "The Haifa Orchestra" (Orchestra of the Haifa Municipality) was even more successful than the first one from the musical point of view. The strings were exceedingly well played and the orchestra was at home in the classics as well as in modern music. There was a good deal of variety in the programme, including contemporary music by Avram Bernheim, a Haifa composer, and the English composer, Benjamin Britten. Bernheim's work "Chaconne"

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## THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET PRE-ELECTION RUSH

By Gerda Luft

I SHOULD advise the House not to open a competition between members to see who hates Germany most. With this remark, the Speaker tried to calm the stormy debate in the Knesset on the Foreign Minister's notes on the German payment of reparations, and on the release of war criminals. The Speaker did not succeed. The debate on an issue which inevitably aroused terrible memories, made a very painful impression, and certainly served no useful purpose. If this type of debate continues throughout the election period, the prospect for the political "education" of the masses during the coming months is not too bright.

Tuesday was given over completely to the work of the Local Committee which continued its obstinate quarrel over the Election Bill. This bill has been lengthened to include 68 items during the last weeks, and thus has become more and more complicated. The hope that one whole day's work would enable the Knesset to start the first reading on the bill on Wednesday, was not realized, as the Committee has not yet put the finishing touches to some paragraphs. In order to avoid being caught by the deadline of the Passover recess next week, the Knesset decided to allow the second reading of the bill even before the first was finished. This proves again how hasty decisions made in haste interfere with normal Parliamentary procedure. It is not sufficiently realized that the provisions for several readings are not merely matters of red tape but are safety measures to guard against hasty decisions. Hasty decisions in law-making necessitate frequent corrections and detract from the value of bills which have been passed by the House.

### Basic Laws

Both the Transition Bill and the Election Bill which occupied the Knesset this week, and which will be on the agenda next week, need the closest attention. They will lay down the rules during the election time and until the beginning of the first period. In the heated discussions of the Committee room and during the stormy voting on the floor, fundamental issues are threshed out in a hurry, because the first Knesset has not found the time to pass some of the basic laws which are to rule the transition from one Parliament to the other. Should the present Knesset remain in power until the second Knesset meets? Or should it dissolve before that time? If so, when? Who should convene the second Knesset? Who should open it? These and other problems are much more than dry legal questions. In our present position they are answered bearing in mind the fact that the present government will have to steer the State during the coming difficult months.

### Strange Mood

The opposition parties are afraid to give the present government much lee-way. They are aware that emergency regulations exist and want to

make sure they are not abused for the introduction of major changes. Therefore the demand for the continued functioning of the present Knesset, together with the attempt to curb the powers of the Government during the coming months. It must be remembered that the present emergency regulations expire on June 10. There is therefore special significance in the provision that laws which are due to expire be valid for two more months. It is possible, however, that the opponents of Mapai who carried the decision to leave the old Knesset in power until the new one meets, have overshot the mark. The objection made by one of the Mapai members that the first Knesset might under certain circumstances nullify the election, shows the strange mood of many members who are afraid of a coup d'état by the House itself. Their arguments are countered by opponents of the Government from right and left who fear a coup d'état by the Government! They won and the Knesset will therefore watch events during elections and even afterwards. Perhaps experience will show that what we have been too "original" instead of following the example of other democratic countries who have older Parliamentary regimes.

While the discussion on the Notes concerning Germany flared up into a competition of hate and chauvinism, part of the debate on the Transition Bill showed similar attacks between parties. As the House will have to function until late in the summer and will have to conduct urgent business during a difficult time, incidents like those on Wednesday will not help the Knesset.

## STATE SERVICE FOR SOVIET STUDENTS

By A Special Correspondent

SOVIET students have been getting into trouble lately. The students, who have traditionally been in the van of the revolutionary movement, and the bearers of the radical tradition in Russia, are now being accused of lack of revolutionary spirit. Of course they have all passed their tests in "Diamat" (dialectical Materialism) — they could not graduate without it — but in practice, it is claimed that they lack a sense of political and social responsibility. They want to lead an "easy life" and escape the duties of the Soviet intelligentsia.

Specifically, after the last examinations at Moscow University, and other institutions of higher learning, many students refused to accept positions outside of the Capital or other big cities, according to a number of official reports, stories in the press and caricatures. There exists a severe lack of technical specialists, physicians, teachers etc. in the more remote areas of the Soviet Union, such as

**HULEH PIONEERS**  
To the Editor of The POST  
Sir, — The men who are working on the Huleh drainage deserve our deepest appreciation and admiration. The fact that they work under constant danger is very much alive in our country.

Yours, etc.,  
DAN SPITZER

Israel Navy, March 30.

### NEGEV MINERALS

To the Editor of The POST  
Sir, — Numerous announcements have appeared lately in the press concerning the development of mineral raw materials, particularly in the Negev. The valuable preparatory work done by scientists and specialists in December 1948 was justly praised. There can be no doubt that these efforts show the right way for planning basic industry founded on the supply of local raw materials. The economic possibilities of exploiting manganese and copper deposits in the southern Araba were particularly stressed.

In order to round out the picture drawn in these reports it should be remembered that the preparatory pioneering work started before the establishment of the State. In 1941 A. & E. Loebner undertook technical-mineralogical investigations in the southern Negev. These field expeditions, which extended over a period of several years, led to the granting of an exclusive exploration permit by the Mandatory Government over an area of more than 300,000 dunams in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Elath. The economic and political importance of these mineral rights was recognized by the National Institutions, who in

Central Asia, Siberia, and the Soviet Far East. Persons who accept these posts are praised as "pioneers" and receive salaries twice as large as those who remain in the cities. Yet the new graduates are not eager to accept these positions.

How can the student refuse the decision of the examination commission, when he has accepted a state stipend for his studies? The press reports various moans. One student claims that the Siberian climate is bad for his health, another cannot leave Moscow or Leningrad for "compassionate reasons." Another has parents with influence in party circles. There are understandable reasons too. A student may wish to continue his studies in order to specialize in his field, or he may want to marry and live in the same place as his wife, who has received a different order of employment.

### Lack of Idealism

Since the educational reform of 1940 (when tuition fees were re-introduced) there has been a falling off of idealism in the universities. Many students whose parents are not well-to-do, receive a stipend of 200 rubles which is not enough to make ends meet. The working students are ambitious to live in more comfortable conditions after their graduation.

The official name for this low morale is "Remnants of bourgeois ideology in the conscience of the people." But the roots are deeper than that. The graduates of today know the old regime only from their history books. The Russian ruling classes have never been enthusiastic about serving the state. Peter I had to abolish the privileges of those who did not enter state service.

"Human conscience changes much more slowly than the material basis," Stalin said recently. Has it ever been shown that it changes at all?

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## 'Readers' Letters

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Funds were invested and considerable efforts were made by this company for the systematic exploration of the copper and manganese deposits in the southern Negev. For obvious reasons most of the results could not be made public during the days of the Mandate. The field work had to be carried out in regions far distant from Jewish settlements under many difficulties and dangers. At the end of the Mandate the rights of the company were the only Jewish rights in the southern Negev, and this fact assisted in consolidating our claims for the inclusion of the Negev into the boundaries of the State during the negotiations with the United Nations.

Yours, etc.,  
Mineral Development Co. Ltd.  
Kfar Shmaryahu, April 3.

### SUMMER TIME

To the Editor of The POST  
Sir, — I am appealing to you, as a liberal paper, to answer my question, even if lately you have moved so considerably to the left of the majority of your readers.

Why must we be punished with summer time? Isn't it enough to have been punished with inflation? Must we be denied a little rest and peace in the evening? Who is responsible for introducing this idea?

Yours, etc.,  
DR. M. BRANDEIS  
Tel Aviv, April 2.

To the Editor of The POST  
Sir, — I would like to put in a good word for the extra hour of daylight. In our mosquito-ridden area to be able to remain out of doors an hour longer in the evening is really a blessing. And for a person like myself who always awakens at dawn it is a double blessing.

Yours, etc.,  
M. HOOD  
Tel Aviv, March 31.

### Points From Letters

**NEW RATION BOOKS.** — It is recommended that the new ration books include the name of the street and the house number of the owner. In this way many lost ration books would be returned.

**APPRECIATION.** — I lost my wallet containing 11.48 and personal papers while travelling from Haifa to Tzich on a Shalom Bus. Several days later the wallet was returned to me intact by the Bus Co. I would like to express my appreciation to them for their efficiency and honesty.

Haifa, March 29.  
Jacob Weiss

**THE BRUNT.** — In "Column One" on March 22, Mr. Courtney says: "No one will deny that it is the Americans who have suffered most in casualties and money from the Korean campaign." What about the suffering inflicted on the Korean people? But perhaps Asia does not count.

Bet Olam, Bat Galim, March 28.  
N. Klein

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## U.S. VIEWS ON NEXT MOVES Defining Policies on Korea

By Kenneth Harris

WASHINGTON. — THE Americans are trying hard to keep military policy in Korea distinct from political policy. This is partly because the State Department and most of the United Nations members are agreed about military policy, whereas they are not agreed on political policy; and partly because the State Department has made up its mind about military policy whereas on political policy it has not. This distinction between the two, however, is not easy to make and is even harder to maintain, and if General Ridgway continues to push on at his present rate the distinction may break down altogether.

Present military policy in Korea is that the U.N. forces should clear the enemy out of South Korea, form a line to defend it from further invasion, wear the enemy down as much as possible to show him aggression does not pay, and take any action necessary for their own safety. If the Chinese continue to give battle, a military stalemate for some time is contemplated. Now if there is to be a stalemate General Ridgway will have to put himself into a sound defensive position, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are responsible for advising the President on how and where to fight, have impressed upon him that there are only two sound defensive lines in all Korea. One is the Han River, below the 38th Parallel, and the other is the famous "waistline" of Korea — the narrow distance across the peninsula and a good way above the Parallel. To try to defend the 38th Parallel, say the Joint Chiefs, is impossible without vast reinforcements. These cannot be afforded, and in any case, to stand along the Parallel would be to present the Chinese with sitting targets, at which they could launch attacks from excellent strongholds just above it.

**Holding the Parallel.**  
If the Chinese looked like negotiating in the near future, say the Joint Chiefs, it might be worth holding the Parallel. But to judge by their exploits in the field and their broadcasts from Peking, the Chinese do not. Commonsense, as well as military sense, therefore, suggests digging in for a stalemate on one of the two natural defence lines. To defend either of these lines has political implications. The Han River, the less good of the two lines, for it is irregular and curved, is well below the 38th Parallel. To stand on it would be to leave a large chunk of South

Korea in enemy hands. No body on that line could claim strongholds and then launch a counter-attack as General Ridgway's advance came up. To sum up, the State Department cannot say too much about Korea in public without endangering its armies and prolonging the war. It must refrain from talk of political policy. Yet as the U.N. forces under U.S. generalship advance without the State Department saying what they are aiming at, public opinion in other U.N. countries wonders whether a purely military policy may turn out to be politically disastrous, seeing that it is impossible to keep them permanently apart.

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